

## ■ TOURISM

## Bamberg - a glory of the Middle Ages

For those who have never been to Bamberg the name of this town probably conjures up the idea of the famous rider, the Romance architecture Cathedral and the significance of the town in the Middle Ages.

Maybe some of them will remember that under Pope Clement II there was a close contact between Bamberg and the Eternal City and that the Bishop of Bamberg was also head of the Christian world.

Only the initiated know that Bamberg offers a wealth of charming voyages of discovery through romantic old lanes and a number of architectural places of interest.

Bamberg is situated where the foothills of the Staigerwald run northwards into the fruitful plain created by the River Main and the tributaries of the Regnitz just before the mouth of this river.

As early as 902 A.D. the family of the Margrave of Babenberg built a fortress on one of these hills to protect the whole region. This was later to become the Domberg.

It became the heart of the imperial town and centre of a bishopric, developed around the old St Martin's church - as early as 903 Bamberg is mentioned as a "Sted" (town).

One important factor in Bamberg's history is the favour shown to this town on the edge of the Holy Roman Empire by the Emperor Heinrich II (1002 - 1024) and his wife Kunigunde.

In 1004 Heinrich laid the foundation stone of the Cathedral.

Bamberg Cathedral was completed in 1237 and today is one of the most notable works of Romance architecture in this country.

Three years later the Emperor founded the bishopric as a mission centre and bestowed riches upon it.

This was the start of the steep rise to prominence of the "town on seven hills".

In 1020 the Kaiser and his wife invited 72 bishops and princes from all over the world to the consecration of the Stephanskirche (St Stephen's Church). The Pope attended the consecration ceremony and in 1046 Bishop Suidger became Pope.

A tour of the town shows how Bamberg's political and religious importance affected building programmes in the town.

Apart from the Cathedral and Stephanskirche at the same time the Imperial Palatine, St Michael's Monastery and a number of smaller churches and chapels were erected.

Even as early as the end of the Romance period Bamberg's skyline offered the selection of towers that today greets the arriving traveller, whether he come from the direction of Würzburg, Coburg or Nuremberg.

The 14th and 15th centuries brought feuds and perils to Bamberg. The bourgeois valley part of the town revolted against the holy town on the hills and the bloodshed could not be stopped before the Emperor Sigismund took a hand.

The Gothic era slipped by without anything of note being built in Bamberg.



The Monastery of St Michael in Bamberg. The church dates from Medieval times.

The Renaissance, too, made little impression on the town.

Baroque and Rococo were the next flourishing periods for Bamberg. This was largely due to the princely bishops from the Schönborn family, Lothar Franz and his nephew Friedrich Karl who ruled consecutively in the first half of the eighteenth century. It was they who finally made great changes to Bamberg.

J.M. Küchel, Maximilian von Welsch, Balhasar Neumann and the three Dienzenhofers were at work in Bamberg and it is very much due to them that the town received its gay, festival air.

Massive buildings arose, well worthy of standing alongside the Cathedral. The new Residenz was built opposite the old Court. It has richly furnished interiors

and a rose garden which is in summer a fairytale of odours and colours.

This affords a magnificent view of the red-brown roofs of the town, the Michaelsberg and the horizon.

The St Michael Monastery was renovated at this stage by J.L. Dienz. A little later J.M. Küchel had the Altentorg which dates from the original fortress built in pre-historic times. This became the crowning glory of the south part of Bamberg.

In the town the Böttcherhaus, the St Martin's church on the other bank, the Regnitz, the Town Hall, on the one hand, and the Concorde House which was built in the Privy Council or Johann-Böttcherhaus.

(Handelsblatt, 1 June 1970)

# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Hamburg, 11 June 1970  
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## All that is needed now is a sign from Moscow on Ostpolitik

Matters are gradually coming to a head. The Federal government's policy towards the Eastern Bloc has reached a point at which difficult decisions are called for. It is as well that they are not being made merely for the sake of coming to a swift decision.

It is equally clear that they must not be debated to a standstill in a flurry of incessant attempts at interpretation and arguments by way of pretext. There must be no repetition of the hue and cry about the non-proliferation treaty, which for a while made this country's diplomatic position meaningless.

Even so it was right to withstand the temptation to rush through such an important and far-reaching treaty as the emerging agreement with the Soviet Union at breakneck speed.

Historic dimensions are at stake. Forthcoming local elections cannot be allowed to assume prime importance. The Soviet

Union in particular can only be interested in a treaty that is supported without reservations by a majority in this country and so promises to be lasting in nature.

An agreement based on recognition of the results of the Second World War must safeguard the freedom of West Berlin.

Berlin is not, of course, subject to negotiation between Bonn and Moscow; it is the responsibility of the four Allies. At the same time the Federal Republic is naturally interested to no small extent in improving and safeguarding the status of West Berlin.

Bonn must take care to ensure that the undertaking to respect the territorial integrity of all European countries cannot even indirectly be interpreted as recognition of the East Berlin claim that West Berlin is on GDR territory.

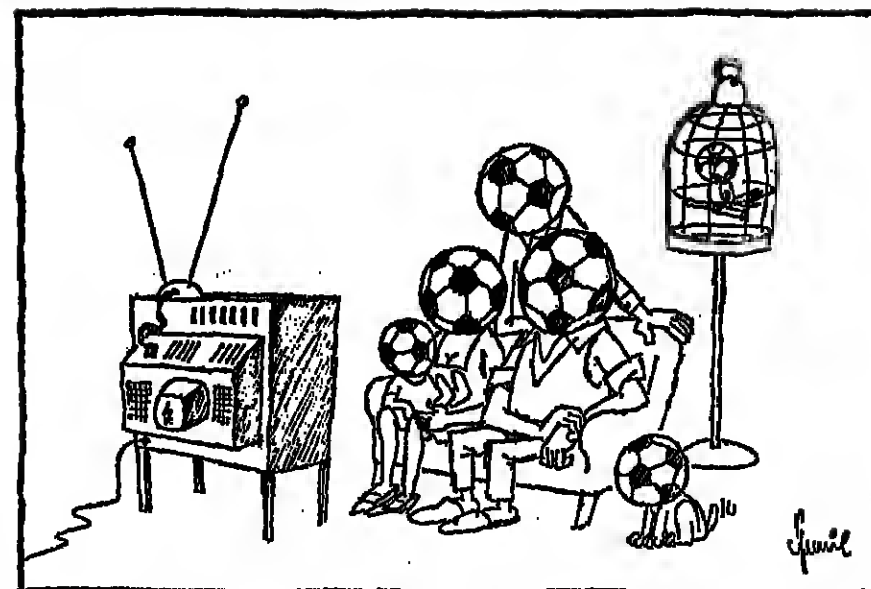
Berlin, when all is said and done, is the point at which the German interests of the Western powers meet those of the Soviet Union on the one hand and the alliance obligations of this country on the other.

All that is lacking is some sign from Moscow that holds forth the promise of progress in the Berlin talks. The results of the Second World War will only have been dealt with when the Berlin question is well and truly solved.

The German option can be kept open by the publication of a note to mark the signing of the treaty or incorporated into the preamble to the instrument of ratification.

It must, however, be kept open, otherwise renunciation of the use of force and the undertaking to respect territorial integrity could be taken as an assurance that the two German states will never, even in the remote future, reunite.

It is only polite towards Poland not to rush things, for that matter. On 8 June the Polish Deputy Foreign Minister is due in Bonn and would no doubt be none too



The world's madness - the World Cup

(Cartoon: Felix Nussli/Frankfurter Rundschau)

pleased to hear from Foreign Minister Walter Scheel in Rhenish good humour that the crucial problem of relations between Poland and Germany was to be solved in a treaty between this country and the Soviet Union that he, Scheel, was to sign the following day in Moscow.

Poland's national pride is easily injured and Bonn's readiness to terms on the frontier issue to a large extent represents acknowledgement of Poland's sacrifices during the Second World War. It is hardly up to Bonn to act in accordance with and so consolidate the Brahms Doctrine of Soviet hegemony over Eastern Europe, either.

A number of points remain to be clarified but there can be no turning back, as a number of people in Moscow may fear and Franz Josef Strauss would like. There is not viable alternative to the Eastern policy of the present Federal government.

Policy towards the West would also stagnate if this country were to want to incorporate open frontiers into the political integration of Western Europe. The time for policies that satisfy the emotions but fail to result in progress is over.

The Brandt-Scheel Cabinet would be well advised to submit the entire package of ratification Bills to agreements with Moscow, Warsaw and, if possible, East Berlin to the Bundestag jointly at some suitable juncture and to make ratification a vote of confidence. It is the Bundestag rejects them, the voters must decide.

Karl Hermann Flach

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 June 1970)

## Further trouble for Prague leadership

Once again the Czech Communist Party is preparing for a full session of the central committee, scheduled to start this month. Coming to terms with the past, as it is called in Prague, is again on the agenda, as it has been ever since the final ousting of the Dubcek wing a year ago.

So far, the outcome has been a tug-of-war between various power groups with no end in sight. In the meantime, though, the influence of moderates in party and government has markedly declined, witness the continual mopping-up campaigns.

Domestic conflict it also being fed fuel from without. Dossiers about the show trials and persecution during the fifties have been published in Vienna. This report, compiled to the order of reform communists by ex-trade union boss Piller and smuggled into the West by the ex-head of Prague TV, also sheds unpleasant light on prominent people in other Eastern Bloc countries.

The disclosures made by ex-politbureau member Roger Garaudy, recently expelled from the French Communist Party, contain political dynamite too. According to Garaudy the French Communist Party contributed towards the fall of the reformers in Prague by handing over the minutes of a talk between Dubcek and First Secretary Waldeck-Rochet.

These new bones of contention will without a doubt make it even more difficult for the Prague leadership at long last to concentrate on the vital economic issues facing the country.

(Handelsblatt, 1 June 1970)

## Frankfurter Allgemeine

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Agreement has been reached on two important points by the Common Market Foreign Ministers, meeting in Palermo, Italy. They are the composition of the new European Commission and the framework of permanent foreign policy consultations.

This represents a step towards future political integration and it was as a result of a compromise proposal made by Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel that French misgivings on the participation of EEC entry-bidders Britain, Norway, Denmark and Ireland were overcome.

In the circumstances, particularly on the eve of official entry negotiations, the dispute over the powers of the Western European Union has become superfluous. As announced at The Hague summit, France is to resume attendance at the next WEU conference.

All foreign policy problems brought up for discussion are to be debated at the monthly two-day consultations between EEC Foreign Ministers, one day

## EEC Foreign Ministers agree on two vital points

with entry-bidders attending, one day without.

This procedure is later to be extended to further topics, such as development aid, legal problems and defence. Experience has shown that individual European countries are no longer given a hearing in international crises or on international agreements unless they speak with one voice.

This will, of course, not be the case until a joint economic policy and currency union have materialised. Discussions on both are being held in Venice, where the Common Market Ministers of Finance and Economic Affairs are in session.

The nomination of 42-year-old Italian Minister of Posts and Telecommunica-

tions Franco Malfatti for the post of president of the Common Market Commission came as no surprise. Italy has long been interested in the post and Franco's claims will probably not have been staked until the four entry-bidders gain full membership.

Malfatti has the reputation of being a convinced European and a distinguished Christian Democrat. The departure from the scene of Jean Rey of Belgium, the present incumbent, when his term of office expires is less satisfactory, though. In the days of de Gaulle and the Kennedy Round Rey proved a skilled mediator but the same was of course true of his German predecessor Walter Hallstein.

The nomination of Parliamentary State Secretary Ralf Dahrendorf (Free Democrat) as the second German member of the European Commission came as far more of a surprise. It may well be the result of political disagreement in Bonn but Dahrendorf nonetheless enjoys a first-rate reputation in European circles.

(DER TAGESPIEGEL, 30 May 1970)







## ARMED FORCES

## Reserves must seek a new role in today's army

Winston Churchill could not have known what effect his words would have on soldiers of the Federal Republic, of all countries, when he said that to be in the reserves was to be a citizen of two States.

This is exactly what reserves of this country's armed forces believe — at least those who are organised and that is only 36,000 out of one and a half million. Reservists often like to quote the words of the British statesman.

The civilian soldiers would have laid claim to a special status even without Churchill. An Allensbach survey five years ago showed that the majority of reservists felt superior to others of their age who had not served.

Since its foundation in 1960, officials of the Association of Armed Forces Reserves have stressed frequently enough the quote of "a citizen of two countries" and tried to gain their members special rights, even if only in questions concerning the armed forces.

They liked to speak of "armed citizens of democracy", stressed their own high value and of course included themselves among those forces upon which the State depends. This often resulted in the temptation to lecture other groups.

As responsible citizens, they saw their political function to be commitment to the maintenance and consolidation of the readiness to serve and the will to defend one's country.

Wolfer of this country's second television service became head of the Association. The organisation then began to see its function in a more realistic light but it still wanted to contribute to the main-

tenance of the armed forces' effectiveness as a deterrent force.

It considered support of its work to be an indispensable military demand and not a question of political good-will.

The organisation was still sure of its own importance, though experience should have shown that it was far more difficult to get practical support from official bodies than mere words of encouragement.

Financial discussions with Federal authorities had always shown that practical government policy was contrary to claims that the Association would be supported with full powers "for the sake of the cause".

Professional reserves took this to mean that the justification for their existence and their political purpose would be recognised and they would be given a more important role if the army was to be reorganised with a stronger contingent of militia or reserves.

It was not surprising that many officials representing the reserves had high hopes of Helmut Schmidt as Minister of Defence.

It is therefore all the more surprising that Rudolf Woller, recently indicated, in his Association's periodical with the significant name *loyal*, that he thought it better to dissolve the organisation and save the money invested in it if the reserves were not to be assigned a real function within the armed forces.

Helmut Schmidt must be finding difficulty in giving a satisfactory answer as from the point of view of his ministry, the importance of the reserves seems to be diminishing every day.

The strategy of flexible reaction and the "graduated presence" of army, navy

and air force would indeed give reserves a more valuable role, and this does not even consider the proposed establishment of a territorial army.

But there is considerable resistance to increasing the value of the reserves decisively and not even Helmut Schmidt will be able to surmount these difficulties.

Under present financial regulations reserves cost twice as much as conscripts. On top of this reserves in practice are not available to the labour market. Economic interests must once again be considered here — the economy may make money from the armed forces but it does not want to lose anything.

Enthusiastic reservists must become quite melancholy when they see the trend that is setting in on the reserve market. Although some 160,000 conscripts leave the armed forces every year, the level of present finances and equipment means that only 100,000 reserves can be called up for exercises, lasting on average twenty days.

In other words, the present figure of reserves trained in the armed forces, one and a half million, is even larger than the number needed in the case of attack.

With such a glut the Federal government can afford the luxury of shifting the centre of gravity of personnel planning in the event of mobilisation on to younger reserves whose Bundeswehr experience is still fresh in mind.

In April the first demobilised soldiers received orders to return to their old units in case of attack. Older reservists can be relieved of their duties earlier than was originally planned.

The ranks would enter what is known as the personnel reserve at the early age of thirty and would then no longer be under the obligation to attend exercises.

The final peace-time fate of the reserves will of course depend on what functions await all conscripts in tomorrow's armed forces.

Shorter basic conscription would also be a strong influence on the future use of reserves.

Christoph Potyka  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 May 1970)

## Schmidt's White Paper reviews services



Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt  
(Photo: Stern/Döring)

Widespread aggression against Western Europe is as improbable as limited aggression against parts of the NATO area.

The real danger for the Federal Republic and its partners is the diminution of its freedom of political decision by threats or pressure. Pressure of this type could begin the West Berlin or in the Mediterranean on NATO's southern flank.

The conclusion was that the Federal Republic should adhere strictly to its position in the Western alliance and that efforts to achieve a balanced, equal and simultaneous reduction of troops in the two parts of Europe should become a central point of international discussion. A very important part of the White Paper deals with the structure and reform of the armed forces. Thorough-going alterations are announced.

Apart from the problem of justice in the armed forces, the shortage of professional and longer-term soldiers was the most serious problem. At present there is a shortage of 2,600 officers and 25,000 non-commissioned officers.

A commission is to propose a solution to the Federal government by the end of 1971.

The plans put forward in the White Paper the best solution seems to be the reduction of the period of service for conscripts to fifteen months and the calling up of those who are only partially fit for service for certain army duties.

Immediate and long-term measures in two areas should make service in the armed forces more attractive. Welfare services are to be improved and training will conform to civilian standards. Possibilities of promotion are to be improved as soon as possible.

Helmut Schmidt emphatically confirmed the principles of inner leadership. Basic rights and legally guaranteed rights were not curtailed, there were no limitations on the soldier's political activity and there were no plans to abolish judicial assent when soldiers were sentenced to a period of detention.

Uwe Engelbrecht  
(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 23 May 1970)

## Steinhoff proposes for chairmanship of Nato committee

Luftwaffe commander General Hans Steinhoff has been nominated the Federal government for the chairmanship of the Nato military committee, the supreme military aid within the Atlantic alliance.

The committee is composed of chiefs of staff of member States and representatives. It gives Nato commanders strategic directions and coordinates defence plans.

This country has already supplied chairman for this important committee. General Hensinger occupied the post from the end of 1960 to the beginning of 1964.

Steinhoff must already have a prospect of being elected this year by the chiefs of general staff. There is agreement. From this can be seen member States otherwise. Defense Minister Schmidt would not have posed him, of all men, as a candidate.

Before Schmidt became Minister of Defence he was long considered a favourite for Inspector-General of Armed Forces if the Social Democrats were to form a government.

Schmidt liked the air force. He would make quick, firm decisions thought along modern social and economic lines, completely freed by tradition.

But then the Minister came to the powers of judgement. He would make quick, firm decisions thought along modern social and economic lines, completely freed by tradition.

The nomination of Steinhoff as chairmanship of the Nato military committee must be seen in connection with the fact that he is a strong influence on the future use of reserves.

(Handelsblatt, 27 May 1970)

## Rall appointed to difficult command

Major-General Günther Rall is not having an easy time as successor to the present Luftwaffe commander, Lieutenant-General Hans Steinhoff.

The way into the seventies and that Steinhoff has prescribed for Luftwaffe goes much further than his colleagues in the army. He was able to produce. A Schindler, the air force would have been able.

It will remain so with Rall as commander. The name of this man, a decorated fighter pilot in the World War and still, like Steinhoff, the active Starfighter pilot, guaranteed the change of air force command not be a backward step but will progress and further development.

Rall headed a fighter squadron then an air force division for the Federal Republic's armed forces. He was made chief of staff to the Fourth Air Command. Those he comes to remember him as an unconventional leader.

His promotion to commander is not only the value attached to political leadership to a continuing course embarked upon by Lieutenant General Steinhoff.

It is at the same time a further step towards achieving the younger forces leadership announced by Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 May 1970)

## Reduced voting age creates problems

Discussions on the reduction of the voting age raise the question of whether young people who are now between fifteen and eighteen years old are interested in politics and have judgement and what teachers must do if they feel responsible for their pupils' voting sense.

So far there is no survey of pupils' political behaviour throughout the Federal Republic. Information always represents a particular standpoint.

Information from various towns and regions as well as from various types of school can be used in those cases where there is agreement. From this can be seen member States otherwise. Defense Minister Schmidt would not have posed him, of all men, as a candidate.

Six or eight years ago pupils had no ambition and their one aim was to earn money as soon as possible. Now people at school are idealistic and have become politically committed — even actively.

This is not generally true for all schoolchildren, but for small minorities who found how they could influence the rest of the class within a short period of time.

The initiative, often transient, does not come from the parental home or the school. All observers confirm a certain spectator-General de Maltzerei group dynamism. The young have ad to keep him in that past. He is awakened from their dispassionate attitude obviously reluctant to change and are going through the process of ing the difficult initial stages after emancipation in groups, and more consciously than the immediate post-war generations.

It is all sparked off in bars, beat-clubs or even during the traditional dancing lessons. Schools are at most ambitious air force commander. The nomination of Steinhoff as chairmanship of the Nato military committee must be seen in connection with the fact that he is a strong influence on the future use of reserves.

Misunderstandings are a great burden on the different generations. But the serious endeavours of the young to find their own personality and a better world are welcome. For years older people have vented their spleen on a youth without ideas.

Not too much importance should be attached to the posters stuck on the classroom wall showing pop-art portraits of Che Guevara or Karl Marx.

Dr Rolf Schöcken, head of the department for history and political education in the Federal State Institute for School Education in Düsseldorf, claimed that these forms of expression were of a symbolic nature. They are meant to show, "We are different to you, we want a different world to you."

This form of behaviour is typical for people of their age. When they use words and phrases handed down from students, this is not an intellectual clash with the system as it is in the universities. The theories of Karl Marx and Harbert Marcuse are understood only vaguely.

Little more can be expected from fourth and fifth-formers or even pupils who have just entered the sixth-form. There is little interest in everyday political life.

They have no access to their environment, to the installation of a new set of traffic lights, to the difficulties of setting up a library in the suburbs and to local elections.

They turn to Vietnam, Biafra and Greece. The interest of this age range was once metaphysical, finding its outcome in the subjects of German, history and religious instruction. It has now shifted to social policy and the inequalities arising out of the system.

Goethe's *Faust* and the Sermon on the Mount are no longer subjects for discus-



Vocal political youth

(Photo: Wilfried Bauer)

sion. Instead the young deal with problems arising from commitment against the curriculum will be necessary. Education Minister Holthoff of North Rhine-Westphalia recently advocated an increase in political education. This means that there will have to be an increase in further teacher training.

Discussions on the subject reveal an aversion to call it "politics". The possibility of interpreting it as a party political influence must be ruled out from the very beginning.

Methods used in this subject can mirror the way that pupils should form their own opinions. The teacher gives the class information and the pupils can then compare information and commentaries, finally coming to an opinion that is not necessarily that of the teacher.

Another possibility is the reconstruction of topical political affairs as studying individual cases is the best way of analysing the process of decision.

The teacher must face the situation at the unknown subject together with his pupils without having a preconceived opinion. The aim is to make the children mature enough to vote.

Marianne Kothaus  
(Handelsblatt, 27 May 1970)

A reform of the customary sociological

For the Swiss it is a pure torment, for the rest of the world an object of scorn. At regular intervals men there vote on the issue of whether the right of suffrage should be extended to women.

Many districts have already fallen and women are allowed to go to the polls. But in other areas the majority of men remain unbending. The Swiss daughters of the democratic revolution are still on their long march through the cantons centuries later.

Nobody was certain of the outcome of the Bavarian plebiscite on whether the voting age should be reduced to eighteen, a move supported by all the traditional, democratic parties and the government of the Federal state.

Anybody travelling into the country noticed that the recommendation of the parties had not been emphasised strongly enough to the people so that they often got a lukewarm impression.

It was quite justified to fear that fathers and mothers in Bavaria would not have much time for allowing eighteen-year-olds to vote as "they were rebellious enough already." On this point emotions overcame reason.

And yet this plebiscite was a simple issue that was open to reasonable arguments. The question that should have been asked was: Are young people of eighteen sufficiently capable of making a choice between various political programmes, promises and personalities or are they still affected by childhood interest and the spirit of opposition felt during puberty?

The answer had to be that people of eighteen are sufficiently capable of par-

## Bavaria votes to reduce the age of suffrage



It was a close decision, but some 400,000 Bavarians aged between eighteen and 21 will now be able to vote at the elections for the Provincial Assembly on 22 November.

In a plebiscite 54.8 per cent of the votes wanted the minimum voting age to be reduced to eighteen and the minimum for a candidate to 21. 15.2 per cent were opposed to this move.

In the Federal state of Hesse, another state where the constitution can be changed only by plebiscite, voting figures recorded a few weeks ago were 62 per cent for a reduction in the voting age and 38 per cent against.

The difference is not all that overwhelming, especially when the number of votes is considered. 38.3 per cent of those on the Bavarian electoral roll voted while the figure for Hesse was 40.3 per cent.

It can once again be assumed that almost all opponents of the previous electoral law want to vote while the indifferent formed a sort of silent majority.

The chairman of the Bavarian Social Democrats, Gabert, said that citizens living in Bavaria acted very independently considering the fact that all parties apart from the National Democrats (NPD) had advocated a reduction of the voting age.

But this statement is misleading to say the least. This independence could be based on prejudice. The fact that most votes opposing this move came from the flat areas does not exactly rule this out.

In any case nobody will be able to say in future that the young have less interest in politics than their elders.

(Handelsblatt, 27 May 1970)

## The pros and cons of votes at eighteen

Participating in elections for the common good.

Counter-objections are of a psychological, sociological and legal nature.

The psychological objections: Eighteen and twenty-year-olds usually have less interest in politics than middle-aged citizens. They are more concerned with making a start to their career, taking examinations, being with friends, making their first independent steps — sometimes they have problems of marriage and children.

This occupies people of this age range more than the interest for public affairs. They may have sufficient power of judgement but they do not make decisive use of their opportunities. This is confirmed by voting trends among the young up till now. But this does not detract from the fact that they are capable of voting.

The sociological objections: Young voters have little to contribute to society. The majority are passive or uncertain. The minority of committed students and pupils are indeed active but immature. The politically constituted society must therefore be protected from them and their incalculable actions.

But this objection must be countered with the fact that every age range has its own prejudices and specific inabilities. This is especially true of very old people. But

nobody wants to rob them of their rights and privileges.

The legal side: The law still considers people between eighteen and 21 as adolescents and they can claim mitigating circumstances. But how can someone who is not fully responsible in law be politically responsible? And why should people be allowed to vote when they have not attained their legal or commercial majority? The legislators would be wise to protect both the young and society from youthful negligence.

This objection is not convincing either. The right to vote has nothing to do with strict legal life. Adults too can claim mitigating circumstances when being sentenced — and they do not lose their right of suffrage.

The democratic right to vote has nothing to do with the legal permission to sign commercial documents either. Though of course the minimum age of a candidate cannot be less than the minimum age for full commercial responsibility and must be fixed at 21.

But voting rights to express political will and choose a representative for a parliament can and must be granted earlier. Many young people would like to be allowed to vote when very young while others remain uninterested right up to old age.

We believe that the mental and material living conditions of the younger generation have developed to such a point that voting rights at eighteen and the right to be voted at 21 can be regarded as the best age for democratic confirmation.

Hans Feigert

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 May 1970)







## EDUCATION

### Results of reading experiment for the very young published in Regensburg



First results of a large scale investigation into the highly controversial question of teaching children to read while still very young are now available. 163 children were split into two experimental groups and 43 other children into two control groups. The experiment then explored all the questions that have been raised in this context.

Since the autumn of 1969 this experiment has been extended to its present size of seven experimental groups and six control groups.

This investigation is taking place in Regensburg under the direction of K. Knauer, a local educationalist.

Few people today dispute the fact that an intensive pre-school education is necessary and possible, though kindergarten educationalists reject the use of the word "school". Use must be made of the first six years of a child's life — these are the highly formative years.

Nobody disputes either that language plays a decisive role in intellectual development and that the failure of many children can be attributed to linguistic barriers resulting from a lower class background.

Options differ from this point onwards. On the one hand people claim that learning to read at an early age is a key factor. Opponents of this view warn that

early intellectual exertions can lead to neuroses and an atrophied mind.

Advocates of this course pour scorn on this objection by saying that experts have long known what an ideal kindergarten should look like and how it should be run.

Opponents then ask why basic educational and psychological research is necessary if general, lasting educational solutions have long been known.

Investigations at Regensburg conform to both sides' demands that tests must continue over a longish period of time. Talk of success or failure is not possible until children being used as guinea pigs can be seen at ten and fifteen as well as at five and six years old. At Regensburg annual investigations will therefore be held during a period of ten years to check progress.

Professor D. Rüdiger of Regensburg summed up the available results of the investigations that began in 1967 in the periodical *School and Psychology*. His report consists of ten points that follow in shortened form.

- Hope and fears connected with early reading could not be confirmed. Ninety per cent of children aged between four and a half and six and a half learnt to read and were also able to read and understand texts suitable for their age. Reading and understanding thus seem to depend more on a level of motivation and learning than a certain level of intelligence.

- The relatively negligible proportion of children starting school who can ul-

ready read (three per cent) does not yet justify the overall establishment of classes for early readers. But teachers of classes just starting school will have to beware that early readers are not forced into a special role where they are either admired or, on the other hand, suspected by other children.

- Stimuli to read and speak and practice the framework of the conventional kindergarten curriculum can in most cases eliminate retarded or disturbed speech development in five-year-olds, or at least improve the situation. Serious inhibitions and behavioural and learning difficulties caused by difficulties of concentration could not be helped.

- Kindergarten work with daily stimuli to read and speak in the preschool year generally encouraged both total development and the development of functions of pure intelligence. Statistical evidence points to stronger influence in learning to speak through the special combination of speech stimuli and learning to read at an early age, though it has not yet been able to prove this clearly.

- After starting school the development of early readers' non intellectual talents swings back to the normal level for the children's age. This is probably due to the lack of appropriate educational programmes for these gifted children during their early school life.

- It cannot be ruled out that available results may have been influenced by the persons involved. The enthusiasm and special educational qualities of kindergarten teachers may have had an especially strong effect on a child's learning and development.

- Learning to read at an early age should not be understood as a central part of pre-school education. It is only one method of many methods, both proved and unproved. It is a method that can be used to both bad and good educational effect, a method that has been included in Maria Montessori's kindergarten programme for years, not to mention infant schools in Britain. It is a method that is only now being labelled a danger.

Gerhard Weise  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 May 1970)

### Government approves education loan

The Federal government has approved in principle the plan for a Federal education loan amounting to 1,000 million Marks.

Federal Minister of Education and Science Hans Leussink said. "It is believed that this is an important step when it is considered that in 1971 a sum of 1,000 million Marks will be allotted to the educational sphere from the Federal government in addition to the ordinary amount allowed for by the budget."

He said that the money should not be made available until 1971 when it could be added to the ordinary contribution from the budget to increase investment in universities and research.

This burden should be removed from the shoulders of the Federal states, Hans Leussink said, so that they could bear more easily the heavy financial burdens they incur with schools.

The Cabinet has requested the Federal Finance Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs to submit proposals for the loan. It is expected that the Trade Council will deal with the proposals on 23 June. (Hannoversche Presse, 9 May 1970)

## NEW UNIVERSITIES MEDICINE

Education Minister Langehove Lower Saxony has published a memorandum on the foundation of new universities in Oldenburg and Brück.

In Hildesheim the Minister announced that there was to be a new university between the Harz and Hildesheim's Training College Department about 10 km. away.

The departments of the Training Colleges in Oldenburg and Brück are to form the nuclei of universities and be integrated into a university.

### Computers will not replace teachers, professor says

**DIE WELT**  
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

A 76 page pamphlet entitled *Mathematics Teaching in the State of Hesse*. The schools are at G. Friedberg, Rüsselsheim and two in Frankfurt.

It describes the experience of teachers at Frankfurt's Helmholtz-Schule, the first high school to use a computer in teaching mathematics.

Now five high schools in this state are using computers, all in the state of Hesse. The schools are at G. Friedberg, Rüsselsheim and two in Frankfurt.

There are also sixty computer-technical trade schools throughout the Federal Republic that use computers. An interesting point is that the Federal states of Schleswig-Holstein, Rheinland Palatinate are particularly represented.

Professor Heinrich Bauersfeld, director of the mathematical education at Frankfurt, sees the benefits and practical computer teaching as follows:

Computers can alleviate the control of success more objectively. Mathematical relations, build on other disciplines and increase motivation.

But, Bauersfeld says, computer is a convincing example of the modern common fact that modern industry stimulates the demand that it then meets with its products.

Schools were not calling for computers by a long chalk, he said. Instead they were looking for new fields of use.

Professor Bauersfeld also warned against the naive assumption that computers could lead to education becoming cheaper.

Mass production would make equipment cheaper under certain conditions, he said, but programmes would become increasingly more varied and result, more expensive.

Apart from this computers cannot recognise occasions when what the means is correct though he has expressed himself incorrectly. Neither can they speak in dialect. They do not understand metaphors but place demands on them.

(DIE WELT, 19 May 1970)

### Cellular research owes a great debt to Professor Otto Warburg

Hardly any other Max Planck Institute is so connected with the name of a man as the Max Planck Institute of Cell Physiology with Professor Otto Warburg.

It was specially set up for him with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation in Dahlem, Berlin. The Institute, a copy of the manor houses of the Knobelsdorff era, is a stone's throw from the main assembly hall of the Free University.

Professor Warburg is still head of the Institute today. It was formerly run by the Kaiser Wilhelm Society and since 1953 by the Max Planck Society.

Two mainstems of scientific research into life are pursued in his Institute. The one branch is medical, dealing with the cells, the foundation stones of life. The other branch deals with the physical and chemical side. Biochemistry is one of the most extensive fields of research today.

Scientists in this field devote themselves to the most spectacular subjects such as photosynthesis and cancer research.

Warburg has achieved a lot in his experiments without being able to base his studies on other scientists' preliminary work. He entered new territory, but new territory that was often sown with mines. His theories were disputed and still are to some extent.

But he is certainly one of the most prominent biochemists in the world. And this Max Planck Institute is doubtless profiting from this.

In 1931 he received the Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine for research into chemical processes in living cells. To his work in this field modern scientists owe their fundamental knowledge on the biological process of life.

He showed how blood absorbed oxygen and carried it to the body tissue. He also

managed to discover the yellow enzymes produced by yeast that play such an important role in the body's combustion processes and give rise to vitamin B2.

Photosynthesis is one most important results of his research work and still valid today. Photosynthesis is the assimilation of green plant cells, an important process by which plants build up their sugar and cell substance with the help of chlorophyll and sunlight from carbonic acid in the air and water in the earth.

A result of this is the production of artificial plant material and an increase in food production. The transformation of sunlight into chemical energy (five million calories light energy daily with the help of photosynthesis) make artificial algae farms possible.

In cancer research Professor Warburg made some sensational, though not undisputed discoveries. Professor Warburg believes that cancer can be traced to chronic damage done to cell respiration.

In cancer cells, he says, the normal metabolism is replaced by a fermenting metabolism. With absence of oxygen, but with fermentation instead, the cancer cells gain energy. This energy principle prevailed when the Earth's atmosphere contained no oxygen. It was then the source of energy for the lowest forms of life.

Warburg managed to show that a cell could start to ferment under certain conditions when oxygen pressure was reduced by 35 per cent. He stated that every cell had inside itself the predisposition to a diseased fermenting metabolism as pre-formed chemical mechanism.

Warburg thus opposes the theory that cancer is carried by a virus. His experience showed that a virus could only induce a mechanism that was already present in the cells.

### Ludwigshafen congress discusses plastic surgery's role

development. The child then has less chance than others of his generation in a world in which it must assert itself by speaking and hearing.

A special group of speech deficiencies is formed by children with more or less pronounced cleft lips, jaws or palates. Dr Stabenow stressed that these malformations were more than an anatomic defect, especially in the most serious form, cleft palate.

Treatment of this type of sufferer is at first always surgical. Further development depends on a successful first operation.

Dr Arndt Buschmann of Ludwigshafen said that allowance must be made for the risk that sufferers from a cleft palate and similar complaints who were operated on at an early age would later manifest a lack of intelligence that would prevent them from learning to speak correctly.

Dr Stabenow said that full rehabilitation was possible with a combination of surgical treatment and speech training.

Aesthetic medicine also includes the numerous operations that are wrongly described as sex-changes. There is in fact no operation that can make men into women or vice-versa. Some operations only produce the sex for which the patient is predominantly predisposed biologically.

Professor Hans-Joachim Stämmler of



(Photo: AP)

### Drugs to counter old age

Dr J. F. Scholz, Medical officer at the Federal Baden-Württemberg labour exchange spoke in Heidelberg of the very great interest shown in drugs and medicines that slow down the ageing process in human beings, especially the over-forties.

At a discussion on pharmacy in rehabilitation organised by Heidelberg's work promotion organisation he called upon the representatives of the Federal Republic's large pharmaceutical concerns present at the conference to concentrate more on the development of further drugs that could slow down the ageing process.

Speaking for the Federal Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry, Dr H. Wenzel of Mannheim announced that the industry had long been active in this field "as we all know that mankind has always wanted to take decisive action against growing old."

Dr Wenzel said that there was no better way than protecting people from toxins. Preventive medicine must be the watchword, he said, and in this case it would be placed on the same footing as rehabilitation.

Doctors, especially those involved in rehabilitation, had a further demand to make on pharmaceutical manufacturers, Dr Scholz said. This was the production of substances that would increase capability of learning and performance.

Dr Wenzel was quick to point out that the pharmaceutical industry had been extremely active in this field for years. But the only achievement that could be recorded was the development of preparations producing a temporary improvement in performance.

He added that there had never been, nor would there ever be, drugs that could make every pupil into a genius.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 12 May 1970)

### A new cure for smokers

A simple cure for smoking, "the greatest addiction of our century", has now been developed by the Frankfurt-based Hashtler Living League. The new method consists of psychological group therapy. 250,000 people have already been cured of the smoking habit.

It takes only five days. It begins with information on the damage attributed to nicotine consumption. Films are shown and statistics read out to show the dangers of smoking.

Practical treatment follows. A doctor demonstrates gymnastic exercises that help cure patients. This initial treatment is meant to make smokers give up their typical movements.

The second stage consists of training to strengthen the will. A psychologist explains the reasons for the addiction, most of them linked with a lack of inward security. He also makes suggestions as to how self-confidence can be built up.

Those undergoing treatment then have the opportunity of talking to ex-smokers to find out what difficulties they had.

During the course each of the participants is given a book containing important advice. He can also use it to record his own methods to combat his desire to smoke.

After five days participants leave their groups and the doctors treating them — most probably as non-smokers. The rate of success is between ninety and 95 per cent, though only for those who have taken this course regularly.

(Münchener Merkur, 12 May 1970)

### Discover the best of Germany

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(Block letters, please)

### Happy holidays in Germany





## ■ THE ECONOMY

## Unilateral alterations to parity burdens EEC states

The new catchword that we must bear in mind is *Integration*—signifying the sacrifices that have to be made for the sake of integration.

For the economic future of this country it is of great significance. Yet it is an unlikely sort of catchword since we have become accustomed to having to make certain sacrifices, concessions and compromises in connection with economic integration.

But now it is more than a small sacrifice at one of the numerous sacrificial altars in Europe.

What is demanded is no more and no less than the revision of the former guidelines in economic policy, which was the predominance of stable currency values.

In a European surrounding that is heaving on speedy economic growth and does not bat an eyelid at three, four or five per cent depreciation of currency in a year people in this country cannot continue along their own individual "stability path" unmoved. This is roughly the argument presented on the theme of *Integration*.

We have known for a long time that certain of our partners in the European Economic Community think along these lines and for this reason regard our efforts at stabilisation with mixed feelings when they are linked with alterations to parity.

What is new is that now the Bonn government itself is divided on this theme and debating it hotly. It is thinking over the consequences of this kind of *Integration* since it has been faced with a ominous alternative.

When a country is surrounded by nations geared to an inflationary economy the alternatives are alterations to parity, or "if you cannot beat them join them." All other attempts at cooling down the economy and rising prices on a domestic basis fall since industry immediately jingles up exports and excesses of currency exchange threaten the structure of stability from the other side.

*Integration* affects people in his country with a great degree of persistence.

Chancellor Brandt has made it repeatedly clear that the alternative of discouraging domestic demand, which would mean acceptable to him even through the risk is considered to be slight.

Full employment is regarded quite clearly as more important than currency stability, as experts on the domestic economy recognise in their most recent special situation report which outlined the possible courses of action in this situation obtaining.

## Trade with Great Britain flourishes

Trade between the Federal Republic and Great Britain in the first three months of this year was up considerably on the figures for the same period of 1969.

The greatest rise was in British export figures, according to the report from the British Consulate-General in Hamburg.

Imports to Great Britain from this country over this three month period stood at \$123,400,000 compared with \$107,800,000 in the first quarter of 1969.

Britain's exports were worth \$115,700,000 as compared with \$91 million in 1969.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 20 May 1970)



If necessary a few mild economic braking measures will be applied on the home front in the sure knowledge that these are good for our economic health.

Increasingly, however, the alternatives for stability on an international basis are being blocked as a result of different circumstances.

The Bonn government said at last year's conference of EEC Prime Ministers in The Hague that on principle it is pursuing the path of a European currency union.

France has been pressing strongly for the inception of a fixed rate of currency exchange within the Six and with a monetary aid organisation. (This would, of course, not have supra-national authority.)

At the same time the Bonn government had good reason for taking steps to ensure it had a free hand at least for some time in the question of exchange rates.

For this reason this country set out in February this year a graded plan to fix exchange rates and set up a European central bank to cap a gradual economic harmonising process within the Community—to come into force before 1980. Thus the procedure would be reversed.

This controversy shows what has been the most people in the meantime, even more clearly. Unilateral altera-

tions to currency rates are becoming more and more difficult all the time. They put a heavy burden on the overall European Economic Community structure in general and on the artificially stabilised agriculture market set-up in particular.

For a few years at least we are theoretically speaking partially free to implement Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller's graded plan in the event of renewed economic pressures and revivals again. However in the face of the fundamental promise to set up a currency union and in the face of the politically highly brittle agriculture income adjustment schemes that are necessary after an alteration to parity we can in fact foresee the end of this kind of self-help.

The Social Democratic government has realised that it is on the horns of a dilemma. It is pressured by the domestic economy. It is under pressure from the trade unions and all three never thought much to revaluation. These three pressure groups also turn up their nose at every lasting effort to damp down the overheated economy on a domestic basis.

The Social Democrats are pressured by their left flank the progressive advisers who want to push up productivity and want to speed up economic growth in order to be able to pay for domestic reforms to which they aspire.

The SPD is caught in its own trap of giving priority to full employment rather than stabilising currency. Basically they can only see one way out of the dilemma for which the following formula seems applicable: *Integration* equals gentler depreciation.

All Socialist governments that have considered full employment sacred have been faced with the same dilemma. That the Social Democrats in this country could not and would not be spared this fate was clear at the outset.

Fritz Ulrich Fack  
Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
in Deutschland, 21 May 1970

## Ertl against green dollar

for agriculture in the applicant countries there are regional programmes for special areas in Britain and Norway which differ from EEC practice.

Minister Ertl has said that the problem of surpluses in the Federal Republic in particular and the EEC in general has eased up slightly in recent months or alternatively the expected considerable increases to the stockpiles of butter, grain and the like have not occurred.

The "grain mountain" has been completely exhausted. Now, Ertl says, we must hold our breath and see what the next harvest brings, viewing it with a degree of apprehension.

The so-called "winter mountain" points have meant that plans to even out the supplies of grain to all areas of this country have been made more difficult.

This has led to a situation where, for example, Bavaria has experienced a shortage of rye and Lower Saxony a surplus of it.

In this sphere an alteration of the system, which has already been discussed, is essential.

As far as milk and (even more so) butter are concerned the present situation is still difficult. Nevertheless there are signs that milk production in this country is declining and this will lead to a reduction in the "butter mountain".

"Aktion Sozialhafter" planned to reduce the surplus of butter costing a fortune in cold-storage has proved its worth and has even led to increased exports.

## New ideas will permeate British Trade Week 1970

A British Trade Week will be held in Hamburg in the autumn of this year.

This trade week, which will be organised by Britain's Board of Trade and European Department of the British National Export Council, in conjunction with Hamburg's Chamber of Commerce will be revolutionary in style.

"We want to break new ground," said Kenneth William Chesterman, British Consul-General in Hamburg.

Apart from the usual show of consumer goods in the shops and

of the Hanseatic city as well as side cultural shows there are plans for symposiums attended by press speakers.

There will be meetings of banks, well as industrial and economic circles from this country and from Great Britain at which opinions will be exchanged and discussions and lectures will be given.

Consul Chesterman said: "We have chosen Hamburg for the Trade Week since it is a vital centre for exports."

This will be the last trading ground for kind of trade week and will be the last time the new arrangements will be tested.

If the new ideas meet with success will must certainly be followed by similar trade exhibitions in other cities. (JULI WELT, 20 May)

## ■ ELECTRONICS

## Federal Republic computer-manufacturing industry competes internationally

The future is one of the few authorities that remain in the present day. But the things that were once considered to be representative of the future no longer hold true.

Today's future seems to have become calculable by means of computers. And computers form a market for which the Americans are the undisputed overlords.

Europe's computer industry has, however, taken up the American challenge. In the Federal Republic decisions will be taken soon on how the computer market is to be divided up here.

In the next decade, experts say, this country will be swamped with no less than 200,000 electronic data-processors.

According to the Munich Krai Organisation all middle-sized companies and many smaller ones have set out to secure for themselves the advantages of data-processing by buying or hiring a computer.

Recently around 1,000 electronic calculators have been installed in companies in the Federal Republic.

It is estimated that the number of automatic data-processing plants that have been installed in firms in this country is around 6,350.

This puts the Federal Republic in

second place in the world, ahead of the Japanese who have only 5,750 such pieces of equipment in operation.

Great Britain is in fourth place in this field with 5,050 electronic data-processors in operation.

America heads the list quite comfortably. 70,000 computers are installed in firms in the United States.

Computerisation as a phenomenon becomes easier to understand when the amount of plant installed is compared to population figures. In the Federal Republic there are about one hundred computers per million inhabitants.

Nevertheless the USA still outstrips this country in this respect with around 350 computers for every million Americans.

This is easily explicable in the fact that America's productivity rate is way ahead of that in the Federal Republic.

Who is building these computers? There are no official statistics on who builds how many computers. But it seems likely the Americans hold something like seventy or eighty per cent of the total world market.

Seventy or eighty per cent of the Federal Republic market was held by the Americans too until recently, since IBM took advantage of the concessions granted it by the American occupiers, Federal Republic firms were forbidden to operate on the computer market.

Although this ban was waived only fifteen years ago this country's computer industry has managed to free itself from

its dependence on America for data-processing equipment.

Siemens is one of the best-placed companies on the Federal Republic computer building scene. There is no longer a great gap in technical know-how between this country and America and no longer are we out of the race financially speaking.

For Siemens the European and Federal Republic markets are the main buyers whereas they form only a part of IBM's clientele.

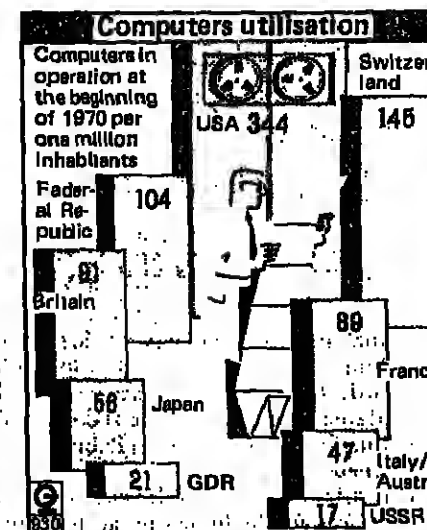
Both companies face very strong competition in the shape of: Univac, SEL, Honeywell, Philips, Bull/GE, Olivetti, National Cash Register, CI and ICL as well as the Federal Republic companies AEG/Telefunken and Nixdorf.

The supply of data-processing equipment is vast and in some cases it is unsurveyed territory, so that companies have been known to make bad decisions in their choice of equipment.

This country's computer industry now presents a unified front to the market. This is thanks to help received from the Economic Affairs Ministry and the Education (and Science) Ministry in Bonn.

Subsidies granted to the industry are criticised by competitors from abroad as being national preferences, but in other countries there are direct or indirect grants to the computer manufacturing industry.

In the United States for instance these companies are backed up by State-financed military and space research programmes.



The Bonn government as an important supplier of contracts, and American computer manufacturers as formidable competition give two reasons why this country's computer manufacturing industry has seen fit to work on cooperative ventures.

In April 1970 Siemens and AEG/Telefunken formed a joint company for the manufacture of large-scale data processing equipment.

State capital to promote the concern is placed in a communal kitty.

Such large-scale computers are, however, just one aspect of the industry as a whole. Less officially, but with just as much success, AEG and Siemens work together when it is a question of avoiding overlapping research and competitive production.

But not only these two firms are so closely linked. A few days ago Nixdorf gave up its independent role as an outsider and threw in its lot with partial cooperation with AEG.

Continued on page 12

## Frankfurter Allgemeine

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## ■ TECHNOLOGY

Hamburg in  
turmoil for  
tunnelling

A amateur photographers visiting Hamburg will have to make do with postcards this year as far as the central photogenic Binnenalster lake and shots of the Jungfernstieg and the Rathaus are concerned.

This attractive part of the city centre is one enormous building-site at the moment. Work on the new city-centre links of the Underground and suburban railway networks has moved under water, or at least the water-level of the Alster lake.

Another site that is of no less interest is the site of the new tunnel under the Elbe a few miles further north and west. The city's traffic planners have gone under water here too and the planning bears witness to no lack of ingenuity.

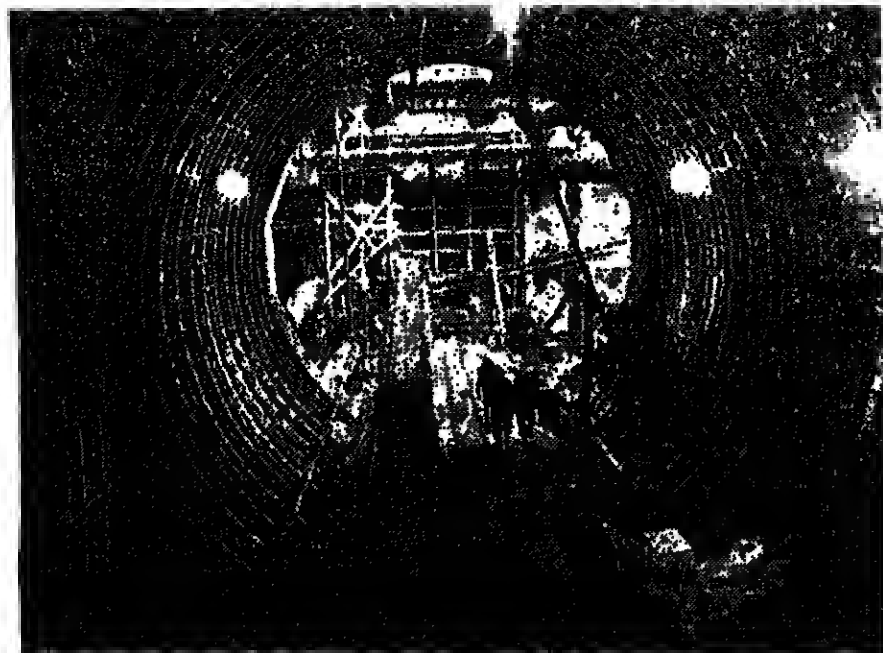
Residents have adjusted themselves to the noise of construction work with Hanseatic patience and a sense of fair play. The corporation engineering department has erected signs in local dialect to the effect that residents will have to make the best of it and the locals seem to agree that there is no alternative.

The main outcome of construction work in and alongside the Alster will be a 400-yard section of underground electric railway gently curving from Lombardsbrücke and the main station under the lake towards Jungfernstieg.

The magnificent motif the view normally provides is well-known to German televisioners, who regularly see it on the screen as the hallmark of NDR TV, Hamburg.

A tunnel could, of course, have been bored underneath the fifty-acre, one-fathom deep Binnenalster but both geology and finance presented insuperable problems. Imaginative engineers hit upon another idea.

Some 3,050 steel planks were hunched into the bed of the lake to form an enclosure twelve metres wide. To be on the safe side this enclosure was divided



Tunnelling for the autobahn that is to pass under the Elbe at Hamburg (Photo: dpa)

into three sections and each section pumped dry.

The bed of each section was then dredged to a depth of fifteen metres (49 ft) and the sludge loaded on to barges and taken away. Section by section the tubes housing the two railway tunnels were cemented into place.

This sounds easy enough but in fact never a day passed without problems arising. Any number of amateur inventors racked their brains to come up with ideas for a noiseless steam-hammer and isolated complaints were registered.

The ice Age bed of the Alster proved far more of a headache, though. On many occasions the planks, which were up to thirty metres (100 ft) long came down against hunks of rock left behind by glaciers, rocks known in German as foundlings.

The planks came to rest out of alignment and were no longer watertight. More than once one section or the other became waterlogged. It is almost miraculous that all deadlines were eventually met.

The most difficult part of the whole enterprise still remains to be done, though. It is the station, which is to be built underneath an existing Underground station below Jungfernstieg, the picture-

esque street that forms the south bank of the lake.

Underneath the station work on yet another Underground station is in progress. All three are below the water-level of the canal that forms the outflow of the Alster in the direction of the river Elbe.

The other underground site may not be as impressive to the untrained eye but it is an even more ambitious project. The new Elbe tunnel at Ovelgönne, within a stone's throw of the most exclusive residential area in Hamburg will, when completed, be the hub of the autobahn network linking Bremen, Hanover and places south with Flensburg and Denmark.

Access is via an overpass spanning the harbour to the south, followed by the 1,056-metre (3,464-foot) tunnel. The kilometre of tunnel is raked with technical details of the greatest ingenuity.

Far from being bored through the bed of the Elbe or dredged dry the tunnel is laid in prefabricated sections. Dredgers clear an eighteen-metre (58.8-foot) channel across the bed of the river and eight 132-metre (433-foot) concrete sections are lowered into place.

Each section contains three two-lane roads.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 14 May 1970)

Stereo TV is still  
a long way off!

frequencies are not available. Under certain circumstances this will not prove too difficult as far as black and white stereo TV is concerned but colour TV is another matter altogether.

Bandwidths have proved problematic for two-dimensional colour TV. Already the bandwidth of individual signals has to be halved for transmission. Stereo in colour would thus be much more difficult to put into practice.

Radio engineers are already thinking in terms of transmitting signals consecutively. Storage units would then have to ensure that signals are on call simultaneously.

So much development work must be carried out in this sector that stereoscopic colour TV is likely to be out of the question for some time to come. It could be done in black and white but not in colour.

Many televisioners have grown accustomed to colour, though, and would not consider going back to black and white, not even with the prospect of stereo at an earlier date.

Sets promise to prove something of a problem too. The signals transmitted must, when all is said and done, be compatible with conventional receivers.

At present stereo TV reception under laboratory conditions functions as follows. Left- and right-eye signals are screened by separate cathode ray tubes. The pictures screened by the two sets are then variously polarised and shown together by means of a semi-transparent mirror.

Viewers must wear special spectacles, though, which brings back memories of 3-D cinema many years ago. This is likely to present difficulties for regular transmissions. It is hoped in Munich to overcome this difficulty with the aid of line screens.

These, then, are the principal difficulties facing the technicians working on stereo TV feasibility. Mayer and Sand expressly note, however, that one objection occasionally raised is unjustified. Conventional screens are not too small to convey an adequate stereo effect.

As in stereo photography and stereophonic radio the conditions of reception need only be taken into account in shooting the images transmitted.

One point does, however, seem definite. Stereo TV is unlikely to be screened in the near future. Besides, stereo now would be premature as far as the trade is concerned, the market for two-dimensional colour TV not yet having been exploited to the full.

This, though, is no reason why research and development staff should not press ahead with behind-the-scenes work on the problems involved.

Wolfgang Bartsch  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 May 1970)

Roadworthiness  
of caravans shown  
on Nürburgring

Tahbert, the Bad Kissingen manufacturer, demonstrated roadworthiness of car and caravan two-day display on the north-east loops of Nürburgring racetrack to representatives of the press and Mr. of the Interior were invited.

Eight car manufacturers each got one vehicle, to which a variety of vans were attached to demonstrate entire range of combinations one found on the roads. The cars ranged from a 6.3-litre Mercedes to a Simca.

The criterion adopted was the worthiness presupposes the rig pulling the right caravan. Cars disproportionately heavy caravans held up traffic.

It was gratifying to note that strictly instructed all dealers to be in mind when advising potential customers.

In view of comparable forecast number of market research indicates the number of caravans in this will quadruple to 650,000 or so it was significant to note that caravans have no difficulty in dealing with extreme situations.

The test vehicles were not to be of their stride by emergency manoeuvres and both tough zig-zag and demonstrative proof that the longest combination need not be greater turning-circle than the car own showed that a car and caravan every hit as safe on the roads as alone.

The Mercedes saloon with a caravan in tow proved what caravans reserves of acceleration a sensible estimate can harbour. It covered 22.8-kilometre northern loop of Nürburgring in thirteen minutes seconds, an average speed of 65 a hour and exactly two minutes six faster than Rudolf Caracciola's fastest in the 1928 formula grand prix.

The Volkswagen estate version 395 kilograms (8 cwt) on tow the same distance in an admirable ten minutes 26 seconds, a two hears witness to three decades of mobile development.

The only conclusion one can draw that a caravan need by no means acceleration adequate to cope situations on normal roads with kph (50 mph) speed limit. A combination of car and caravan always have sufficient acceleration reserve.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 22 May 1970)

## Computer industry

Continued from page 11

The family concern of Nixdorf enjoys a yearly growth rate of 50 per cent is as attractive technically speaking as it is indebted from the point of view of German banks.

It was only a matter of time before Nixdorf had to join forces with AEG one among the initiated believes in movement that AEG undertook and move without the prior consent of men.

Thus the Federal Republic electronics industry is preparing for the future, facing an expanding industry and increasing competition across the Atlantic.

The Bundespost and several equipment firms have cooperated in the formation of the Deutsche Datenverarbeitung, formed this May in Darmstadt work on tele-data-processing. Bonn is finger in this pie, too.

Michael Splensky  
(Münchner Merkur, 19 May 1970)

To smoke or not to smoke.  
That is the option.

Our new 747 was designed for smokers — and non-smokers. Separately. In the first place, the air-conditioning system is so efficient that a smoker sitting next to you probably wouldn't bother you a bit. Even so, we've gone one step further. We've set aside special areas as the first no-smoking section in the air. So when you check in for your flight on our 747, just let us know whether you want the no-smoking section. Or the smoking section.

**Pan Am's 747**

The plane with all the room in the world.



## OUR WORLD

Oberammergau  
Passion Play  
controversy

This Whitsun villagers in the attractive Bavarian mountain hamlet, Oberammergau, began the 36th dramatization of the Passion of Christ. The traditional Passion Play performances began in 1834 when people in Oberammergau promised to re-enact the path to the cross once every ten years in thanksgiving for being spared from the ravages of the Black Death that had decimated other villages in the locality. The 1970 play will be performed until the end of September.



Helmut Fischer playing Christ in the Oberammergau Passion Play

(Photo: Gertraud Brachet)

As an amateur production the Oberammergau Passion Play cannot be subjected to the usual criteria of theatre criticism.

It is a pity that the same cannot be said about the text of the Play, that it either reiterates faithfully the words of the Gospels or belongs so completely in the realms of ancient folklore that it cannot be subjected to modern-day criticism.

This is in fact not the case: the people of Oberammergau speak and act a text that is not in any way under protection as an ancient monument, either liturgically or historically.

The structure of the Play is rather awkward prose broken by passages of recitation that are scarcely intelligible without being followed in the text books on sale in English and German at the Play.

The text used this year was the one written by Pfarrer Daisenberger more than a century ago.

It is a mishmash with comments and paraphrases of the Gospels. Daisenberger did not hark back to any great extent to the original text of 1634 or later Baroque versions.

His text is the Passion seen far more from the perspective of the popular theology of the mid-nineteenth century.

The good intentions of this author may have been an inspiring factor in his work.

But the echo that his text creates among the actors and the audience that make the pilgrimage every tenth year appears spontaneous and naïvely pious.

One fact that cannot be denied is that the theological viewpoint that is shown in this play is false and scientifically discounted by the highest church authority, the Koncil. Its consequences are fatally misleading.

Unfortunately this is not a phenomenon that can be left to theologians alone to discuss.

It is not an internal problem of a point of order within the Church. Nor is it one of those purely aesthetic dramatizations of religious themes such as Hugo von Hofmannsthal's *Jedermann* or Wagner's *Parzifal*.

Plays and operas such as these can be enjoyed without having consequences for

the general public and the public conscience.

This type of theology, however, naïve and with no recognisably intentional evil content had such consequences and will continue to do so, for the Germans and Austrians at least.

Opaque connections between the Passion Play and refined National Socialist propaganda are of no interest in this respect.

Those who wish to inform themselves on this point can read the book *Die ewige Passion*, an expert text written by Roman Fink and Horst Schwarzer, which is full of pertinent quotes but even then does not give a deep insight into the way the Play has reflected on the public conscience in the past three centuries.

Quite obviously this text has nothing to do with the racial notions and anti-Semitism of Hitler and his predecessors.

Nor is there any connection between it and the hatred of Jewish people that led to anti-Semitism to be found in the notorious Nazi rag *Der Stürmer*, and similar worthless publications.

I do not believe that it is a question of proving that certain passages in the text are of an anti-Jewish nature, nor of censoring out parts.

Passages of this nature are not impressed forcibly on the minds of members of the audience during the six hours of the Play.

The passage taken from the book of Esther concerning the Persian Queen Vashti would not be understood by anyone when sung by the chorus. And on reading the book only experts on the Old Testament would be able to make anything of it.

It is not details of this kind that raise objections, as I have already said, nor is it clumsiness in form in parts of the Play.

The whole aspect from which this text was written is wrong. This is the fatal mistake that cannot be corrected by any amount of censorship or rewriting.

For a member of the audience not versed in the New Testament and sparked to emotional reaction by the great involvement of the dedicated actors the impression gained is as follows:

Jesus Christ is a noble and worthy redempt figure. Even the Romans under

Pontius Pilate speak of his excellence and unblemished behaviour.

He comes with the loyal and devout followers into the corrupt, evil and intrigue-ridden city of Jerusalem.

Today it is thought that he was a man of small stature. He was not at all good looking. He was an itinerant Rabbi among the Jewish people.

He was generally known only as "the Galilean". Together with his disciples including Judas who was the traitor who split the beans on the group's affairs he opposed the Jew in the synagogue.

They in turn did everything to have this itinerant, who upset their business, put to death in a sadistic way.

Even the noble "Aryan looking" Pilate — in history a corrupt tyrant — is forced by the Jews to have the Galilean put to death.

The Roman Captain on horseback like a knight does everything to make his fate more tolerable.

expensive seats can go and have a beer after the Play is over and as Christians we belong automatically to the group of the noble benefactor, who is so cheerful that at the Last Supper he does not hand the bread to his disciples, but gives them the Host which was not to happen until long after Christ's time.

We good and noble people must, like Him, suffer amid an evil world, which is embodied in the Jews.

They are greedy for money, we are not. They are intriguers, we are not. And so on, and so on. At the end of the Play we have seen amid great horror that God will punish them since they have brought down his wrath on them.

As we well know He has done so occasionally or had the job done for Him by certain worthy tools.

Under the term "Jews" we are not only intended to understand the historical contemporaries of Jesus Christ nor the people who live in the present-day Israel.

The Jews in this Play symbolise anyone on whom we can offload our own evilness.

The point of a Passion Play in the past and today still should be the exact opposite. For instance in Bach's St Matthew Passion, the passage: *O Lord what you suffered is all my burden*. We the audience are all the evil characters in the Play.

However this season goes there must be pressure for a new play text in 1980. Returning to older historical examples will scarcely help, nor will reconstructions of documented events from the year 33AD.

A new standpoint on the Passion and on the attitude towards the Jews has been called for by the Church.

There is no danger that Oberammergau is a training-ground for neo-Nazis.

However, the anti-Jewish tones of the play can give rise to renewed intolerance and it is not the Jews but the Christians who should be most concerned about this.

Friedrich Weigand

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 19 May 1970)

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Giants meeting

Berlin is experiencing an invasion of giants. A meeting is being held of the European club for tall people. Five hundred big men from Denmark, Switzerland, Austria and the Federal Republic are taking part.

The women are all over 1.80 metres (5 ft 11 in.), the men are all more than 1.90 metres (6 ft 3 in.). The minimum height for membership of the club.

The star of the meeting is a man who can boast a height of 2.36 metres (7 ft 9 in.).

The congress revolves round the problems of being tall. The main one is course finding a suitable wardrobe. The giants require shoe sizes of 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

One of the aims of the conference is to organise another united appeal to Stete. Tall people are still struggling to get their clothes made to order. The rebuff the Bundesstag gave in 1952 when they asked for tax relief for giants.

The Club is trying to muster its own and attract new members. One idea is to have a list of all the giants in the world. It is not only strength also savings in numbers — they hope to be able to obtain clothes cheaply by being in bulk. The Federal Republic has the club has so far 2,500 members.

In addition to this the European giants are making a tour of the world. They belong to a group which often feels itself to be outsiders in social events.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 9 May)

## Seasoned traveller

Katharina Fischer, from Düsseldorf, who is 102 years young started with her regular annual long journey.

In the 103rd spring of her life she sprightly grandmother and her son, who is a mere 70 years old, set off on their bags and set off once again.

The old lady's trip was abroad, she likes to get far away from home. Travellers prefer to hit the road in the direction of Paris, Avignon, the Pyrenees and the land of the Basques.

Katharina Fischer has a list of hotel stops and in each she is quite rightly as a VIP. At her arrival whole hotel staff springs into action. Nothing is too good for this seasoned traveller.

She is particular about one thing: daily supply of mocha coffee. At regular hotels serve this "a la Fischer".

Mrs Fischer's recipe for a long life, mocha, a taste of wine and a lot of juice, here it is.

As Konrad Adenauer in Cologne was once greeted by the mayor, the council and the military governor, Katharina Fischer given an accolade the Basque city of Irun.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 May 1970)

## White taxis

Taxi drivers in this country at the annual conference in Bad Homburg have agreed that taxis may in future be ivory in colour.

The intention is to make a contribution towards road safety and make the atmosphere inside taxis in hot summer weather less oppressive.

(DIE WELT, 9 May 1970)

## SPORT

Quarter-tonners dominate  
Heligoland regatta

In past years one-tonners were considered to be the kings of the regatta. This season quarter-tonners will be the subject of debate, and not merely because Ulli Libor of Hamburg will this August be defending the international cup he won in Holland a year ago at Travemünde.

Five-hundredweight yachts have proved so successful that they have established new yardsticks in seagoing yachtmanship. Offshore regattas can not only be sailed but also convincingly won in a 25,000-Mark plastic-moulded yacht designed by Klaus Feltz and Ulli Libor. The North Sea regatta, the opening event of the season, is a case in point.

Libor-Porsche quarter-tonners have already proved more than a match for all comers in the Cuxhaven, Bremerhaven and Heligoland regattas. Hamburg Dragon-class yachtsman Horst Schuldt and his Jonas III was the best of 67 entrants on the Elbe and on the Weser Flying Dutchman ace Berend Beilken left 56 larger craft standing. He reached Heligoland in the midfield of far larger yachts that had left Bremerhaven ten minutes before his own Astang.

The superiority of quarter-tonners was then confirmed in the Heligoland circuit in a way that will be the subject of much heated debate. In force three to four winds and on a calm sea three quarter-tonners, Berend Beilken's Astang, Horst Schuldt's Jonas III and Ulli Libor's Beang, led the field of 77 craft round the twenty-mile course.

All three were well ahead of the rest

when Schuldt succeeded in passing Beilken in the final stages of the race. The thrilling finish, which decided which of three ace yachtsmen was to take home which cup or trophy, made no difference to the general conclusion, though.

There can no longer be the slightest doubt that not even the fastest and best-manned touring yachts of conventional build stand a chance against the Libor-Porsche racers.

The smallest craft won not only by handicap time, they actually sailed faster than larger vessels carrying more sail. This is a clear indication that superior design and not merely the formula classification determined the outcome.

"The others can sail like world champions but they aren't going to win," Berend Beilken frankly claims. He reckons that a distinction will have to be made between touring and racing yachts, otherwise tourists will lose interest in regattas.

His own yacht, which is 24 ft 6 in. long, 7 ft 10 in. wide, has 33.9 sq. yd. of sail and 66 sq. yd. of spinnaker, weighs a mere 1.3 tons, less than the leaden keel of regatta touring yachts, which of course have the added weight of their interior and equipment. By comparison the successful quarter-tonners are spartanly equipped, out and out racers, ocean-going yaws.

Berend Beilken feels the design is so epoch-making that he even considers the one-tonner now under construction by a Bremen syndicate in which his brother Hans aims to win back the one-tonner

Javelin man breaks first record  
in new athletics season

Javelin-thrower Klaus Wolfermann

(Photos Nordbild)

added that he was only too pleased that Wolfermann had started off so well. His first throw was a mere 242 ft 2 in., followed by a mishrow and then 252 ft 4 in.

Following the 274 ft 5 in. Wolfermann created an impression of far greater and more explosive power but "Unfortunately I was unable to come to a halt and overstepped the mark by four to six inches," Wolfermann himself comments.

Although it is strictly speaking against the rules to do so coach Rieder had this mishrow measured. "It was a considerable distance, as we could see, but we were astounded when the measurement came to 293 ft 3 in."

Hermann Rieder was not unduly upset when the adjudicator raised his red flag. "It was only a minor contest. We have now seen what Wolfermann is capable of, even though he still has a lot to learn in the way of technique. At the next convenient opportunity he will throw another record."

Klaus Wolfermann is now only too eager to try his hand against international competition. "I need major competitions." As though his thoughts had been read the AAA announced in Kassel that he has been personally invited to compete against Jouni Kinnunen, Pauli Nevala and the new eighty-metre man Lars Avellan, who recently threw the javelin ten inches less than Wolfermann's record, in Helsinki on 4 June.

Klaus Wolfermann has the typical stature of a javelin man. He is five foot eleven tall and weighs thirteen stone nine. He might almost be described as a German Kinnunen (the Finnish world record-holder is five foot nine and weighs thirteen stone four).

"Thanks to weight-training and a varied training programme I am a little more compact and powerful than I used to be."

At the age of nineteen he threw the javelin 239 ft 10 in., gradually progressing to his present distance with a slight drop in 1967 ("Because of working for my PE diploma in Munich I was unable to train as much as I would have liked.")

Klaus Wolfermann is now doing optional service. Coach Rieder has nothing but praise for the obligingness of his superior officers.

(DIE WELT, 26 May 1970)



Quarter-tonners under full sail

(Photo: Sven Simon)

east to north-easterly winds hed the disadvantage that there was little opportunity for tacking over the sixty-mile course.

Even so, yachtsmen were satisfied with the race and the glorious sunshine.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 May 1970)

## Broken records

Two world records were celebrated to deafening cheers in a dance hall in Offenbach, not far from Frankfurt.

"The Hungry Love", a five-man band had played without interruption for 125 hours, beating the previous record for playing the Blues non-stop by nine hours.

Cornelia Edinger, 19, had danced in another Offenbach dance hall for a period of 51 hours without stopping, also creating a new world record.

The rules for playing Blues without stopping allowed one member of the band to rest for two hours each day.

Cornelia not only beat the previous holder of the record for dancing the longest time at a stretch in hours but also in her condition after the marathon. She was as fresh as a daisy afterwards, although she did say that her legs felt a little heavy.

Pop singer Johnny Halliday, the previous holder, who danced non-stop for 48 hours was completely exhausted when he had finished.

French star Halliday danced his long dance to 1968.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 19 May 1970)